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NEWPORT. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1834.

{ Established
{ A. D. 1758

THE Subscriber having been appointed Administrator on the Estate of *Elizabeth Easton*, widow, late of New-
port, dec. requests all persons having de-
mands against said Estate, to present
them for settlement, and those indebted
to make payment to
P. P. REMINGTON, Adm'r.
Newport, Dec. 8, 1828.

Esq. so that the error may be traced and the money recovered, they shall be handsomely rewarded and receive the thanks

R. R. HAZARD, and R. J. TAYLOR
Newport, Nov. 17.

At wholesale in Boston, only by **Wm BRO**
481 Washington-street—and at retail, in
port, by **R. R. HAZARD, and R. J. T.**

Franklin to enrich me with his practical

grown up under the hands of artizans and other laborers, and ought they not to be a disinterested boy in their work?"

The above is for Sale in Newport,
R. R. HAZARD, and R. J. TAYLOR
Newport, Nov. 17.

Twenty-Fifth Congress. THIRD SESSION.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12th.—The proceedings of the Senate were of very little interest.—The consideration of the Land Bill was postponed to Monday.

In the House, Mr. Wise rose and said that he did not perceive it noticed on the journal that he had yesterday refused to vote when his name was called on the first of the series of resolutions offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. Atherton.) He asked that it might stand as recorded evidence on the journal that he had not entered jurisdiction of the question of slavery in the District of Columbia. He moved that his refusal to vote be entered on the journal; which motion was rejected.

Mr. W. then inquired if the motion he had just submitted would be entered on the journal?

The Speaker replied in the affirmative. The vote was about to be taken upon the second Resolution, when

Mr. Biddle asked to be excused from voting, and proceeded to give his reasons under the 30th rule of the House.

The Speaker called him to order several times, and he took his seat, after expressing his belief that the Resolutions had been introduced for the worst of party purposes.

The second Resolution was then read by the Clerk.

The ayes and noes having been called, the resolution was adopted by ayes 136, noes 65.

The third Resolution was then called up, and a division asked upon the Resolution.—A vote was then taken upon the following sentence by ayes and noes:

Resolved, That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly. The novelty of this proposition standing alone excited some interest in the House, and when Mr. Adams' negative answer was uttered in a loud clear voice, it excited some

of a ferment.

The proposition was carried, ayes 173, noes 30.

Mr. Thompson, of S. C. asked to be excused from voting on the third Resolution. It contained matter that, in his opinion, Congress had no right to consider. The House refused to excuse him.

The remaining part of the third Resolution was then adopted by the following vote, ayes 164, noes 39.

Before the vote was taken, Mr. Wise suggested whether the Resolution was not capable of two constructions, altogether differing from each other.

The Speaker thought not; but whether so or not, the Resolution was to be voted for as it was.

The fourth Resolution was then divided, and the first branch adopted.

When the name of Mr. Kennedy was called, he rose and said that he protested against the whole form of the Resolution, but would vote in the affirmative. He was called to order.

The following is the division.

Resolved, That the Constitution rests upon the broad principles of equality among the members of this confederacy.

This branch was adopted, ayes 180, noes 28. The remainder of the resolution was then adopted ayes 154, noes 20.

The fifth resolution, which was as follows, was then divided, the first division ending with the "jurisdiction of Congress."

Resolved, Therefore, that all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of Slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the Constitution of one portion of the Confederacy and another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the constitutional principles on which the Union of the States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress, and that every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition or paper, touching or relating, in any way or to any extent whatever, to Slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table, without printing, reading, debate or reference.

The vote upon the first branch was 164 ayes to 32 noes.

When the vote had been declared upon this branch of the Resolution, a motion was made to lay upon the table the second branch, beginning with "and every petition, memorial, resolution," &c.

The ayes and noes were ordered, and the vote stood ayes 85, noes 128, and so this part of the Resolution was not laid on the table.

The second branch of the resolution then came up.

Mr. Jewett of Maryland contended that this branch of the resolution, as presented, would allow of the reception of petitions praying for the Abolition of Slavery in the States.

The second branch of the Resolution was adopted in spite of all opposition—ayes 126, noes 78.

After the vote was declared, Mr. Kennedy asked leave to introduce a resolution upon the subject matter which had just been before the House. The following is a copy as offered.

Resolved, That the Constitution rests upon the broad principle of equality among the members of this confederacy, and that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged power, has no right to discriminate between one portion of the State and another with a view to abolish the Institutions of one or promote those of the other.

Objections being made to the reception of this Resolution.

Mr. Kennedy moved that the rules of the House be suspended, pending which a motion was made and carried to adjourn.

In SENATE, Thursday, Dec. 13th.—There was a very interesting debate upon a bill reported by Mr. Wright from the Committee on Finance, for postponing the 4th instalment, which was to be paid to the States under the deposit act of 1836. Mr. Clay of Kentucky, who is strongly in favor of consummating that act by the payment of the instalment on the 1st of January, 1840. Mr. Benton and Mr. Wright opposed this not only on the ground that the law was originally wrong, but that it was impossible for government to pay the money without resorting to loans and taxes.

Mr. Clay replied that it was undeniably true the Treasury was in a very bad condition. The delinquencies that had already occurred, and those which he expected to appear, rendered it very difficult to say what engagements of the Treasury could be kept. Still he thought there ought to be laid out on the subject the prospect, that the promises of the government given in the deposit act

would be fulfilled—that the pledge would be kept—that what the states had a right to expect would be received by them in good time.

Mr. Calhoun was in favor of the amendment of Mr. Clay—he thought it was calculated to have a favorable effect upon the reduction of expenditures and to promote in the administration and its friends a regard for economy.

Mr. Tallmadge defended the deposit act in a speech of great animation and force, and proved clearly that the embarrassments of the Treasury did not arise from that act. He supported the amendment of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Calhoun again rose, and defended the deposit act, and attributed all the evils under which the country labored from the surplus, to the tariff acts of 1824 and 1828.

Mr. Clay controverted this assumption with great force of argument, and showed that the surplus had been created by the spirit of speculation which had been excited by the Government itself, urging the deposit banks to lend the public money freely. He maintained that had his bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands passed, it would have prevented the evils which had arisen from the surplus, and the wild spirit of speculation which had been excited. As to the payment of the fourth instalment, he contended, that if a right system of economy was pursued and adhered to, there would be no difficulty. Reduce your expenditures, said he, not to the amount of the 'extravagant' administration of John Quincy Adams—thirteen millions—but say to fifteen millions, (the highest amount asked by Mr. Louis M. Lane)—then stop the leaks—arrest your sub-Treasurers who are running away in every direction—and then this instalment might be easily paid on the first of January, 1840.

Mr. Rives supported the motion of Mr. Clay in a spirited speech, and after a few remarks in opposition from Mr. Brown of North Carolina, the bill was postponed to Monday next, to which day the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Adams asked leave of the House to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the powers of Congress being conferred by the Constitution of the United States, no resolution of this House can add to or deduct from them.

Objection having been made, Mr. Adams said, as it was necessary for him to justify himself for having voted against all the resolutions of the gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. Atherton,) he (Mr. A.) felt himself bound to move a suspension of the rules.—Rejected—ayes 75; noes 124.

Mr. Wise then offered a series of Resolutions, the object of which was totally to deny to Congress any power over the Southern States, in regard to slavery. The House, however, would not dispense with its rules to receive the Resolutions.

Mr. Slade, of Vermont, proposed a Resolution to rescind the 5th of Mr. Atherton's Resolutions. The House refused to receive it.—55 to 157.

The House then proceeded to the choice of Chaplain, whereupon, the Rev. L. R. Reese, was elected over several competitors. Adjourned.

IN SENATE, Monday, Dec. 17, 1838.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Finance, made a detailed report on the operation of the proposed Bill for reducing and graduating the price of the Public Lands which was read, and ordered to be printed.

FOURTH INSTALMENT.

The Bill reported from the Committee on Finance, by Mr. Wright, for the postponement of the payment of the 4th Instalment due to the States, under the Deposit Act of June, 1836, was taken up. The question being on the motion of Mr. Clay, of Ky. to amend the same, by postponing the payment till the 1st of January, 1840.

The question was taken, and Mr. Clay's amendment was lost, yeas 17, ayes 26.

The Bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill to prevent the count of foreign coin, was ordered to be engrossed.

COPY RIGHT.—Mr. Clay, of Ky. introduced a bill to amend and explain the several acts relative to Copy Rights.—He thought it due to the interests concerned, to give the subject a full investigation, and he moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary. Agreed to.

The Contingent Appropriation Bill from the House, was referred.—Adj.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fry asked leave to offer a resolution, calling on the President for copies of all the correspondence which has passed between him and Gov. Ritner, relative to a call upon the Executive, for an armed force to proceed to Pennsylvania, with balls, buckshot, and other munitions of war. The rules were on motion of Mr. Fry, suspended—yeas 128, ayes 35—and the resolution was considered.

Mr. Cushing offered an amendment, inquiring whether any officer of the U. S. Government had been engaged in the business.

Mr. N. Biddle deprecated the object of the resolution. He was opposed to any discussion of the subject here.

Mr. Naylor was in favor of the resolution, and said he should vote for it. The affair at Harrisburg originated in an attempt to cheat him out of his seat. He wished to lay before the House a complete history of the business. Mr. Naylor, after proceeding a short time, was called to order, but had leave of the House to proceed.

Mr. McKim said a few words which were not heard. But he was understood to declare, that the mob was the democracy of the country, and that their opponents were banksters.

Mr. McKim, of Penn. voted against the motion to suspend the rules, because the resolution could do no good. He felt that his State had been grossly disgraced by the riotous proceeding at Harrisburg, and he wished to see them buried in obscurity. A discussion here could only exasperate the state of feeling. The language of Mr. Petrikon, which he was glad he did not hear, was, he had understood, of a kind which had promoted and encouraged the violence of the mob.—The Governor saw the capital in the possession of a lawless mob, and it was his duty to call out a military force.

Mr. Bennett, of Pennsylvania, said, that there was no mob in Harrisburg, and had

been any, except in the imaginations of the cowardly and treacherous members of the Legislature, who jumped out of the window because they did not dare to face the people. The mob, as it was called, was an assembly of the most respectable and intelligent people in the State. Nobody considered them as a mob but those who had been misusing the State for the last three years, and who wanted to secure the Legislature, as a means of authorizing their lawless acts.—He was not to be put down here, by the foul epithets which were applied to his friends.

The Resolutions were then agreed to, without a decision.

The House was called for the presentation of petitions and resolutions.

Mr. Greenell presented a petition from sundry citizens of Massachusetts, praying that Florida be not admitted into the Union.

Mr. Wise objected to the reception of the resolution, but it had already been received.

Interchange with Hayti.

Mr. Reed presented the petition of sundry citizens of Nantucket, praying that the independence of Hayti be acknowledged, and a commercial and diplomatic intercourse be established with the same.

Mr. Wise objected to the reception of the paper.

Mr. Adams spoke in favor of its reception, and treated the subject in an able and interesting manner. He spoke of our relations with Hayti, and the importance of our commerce with that country, and of the relation of other governments towards it. Other countries had recognized her independence, and all would. If we held back, we should be alone, and would give offence to those nations who, casting off the prejudices of past generations, had been forward to recognize her. Hayti was as independent at this hour as we were, and to refuse to acknowledge would do us no good and her no harm. All the slave-holding islands were destined to be free. Lament it who will, as the gentleman from N. Y. said on another occasion, they will be free.

Mr. Wise replied. In deference to the vital interests of the South, he said these petitions ought not to be received at this time, when abolitionism had reached the Colonies of England, and when universal emancipation was the cry throughout the world. They ought not to be insulted with a proposition for recognizing a government which arose from a servile insurrection, aided by an English army, who assisted the negroes to cut the throats of their masters. As long as we were a slave-holding people we were bound to withhold any recognition of this insurrectionary government.

We stand in a different relation to Hayti from any other government. The Haytians, assisted by England, butchered their masters. They are the only instance in which a community of slaves has become independent, and it cannot be expected of us to aid and encourage them.

When Mr. Wise concluded, the House adjourned without settling the question.

SENATE, Tuesday, Dec. 18.—The Senate were in session only a short time.

A petition was presented by Mr. Buchanan from Mr. Epsy, of Philadelphia, stating that he had discovered the means of making it rain in tracts of country, and proposing to make the experiment at his own expense, provided, if he succeeded, that Congress would give him a premium of so much for five miles, and at a like ratio, for any greater extent of surface. The petitioner professed still higher powers, viz. to raise at his pleasure, the Ohio river.

Mr. Buchanan admitted that all these things were strange, passing strange; and though he did not profess to have full faith in the powers of the petitioner, yet there were more things in philosophy than were usually dreamed of. This he would say, that he was personally acquainted with the gentleman; and that he was not only very respectable, but highly intelligent; and besides the petition was signed by some of the most scientific and literary gentlemen in Philadelphia, who state that his views are founded on strict philosophical principles, and that it was highly probable that he would succeed.

Mr. Benton moved that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his papers.

Mr. Niles also opposed the motion, mostly with indistinctness to the Reporter. He desired that no further progress might be made in this business, for he who could create could destroy; and if a human being could bring us rain, he might also destroy us with drought. He thought that if this memorial should go to any committee, it ought to be to the Committee on Finance, for he considered it as part and parcel of the paper system; which he argued philosophically to prove.

Mr. Buchanan said he hoped, if the petition could not be referred, that it would be laid on the table; which was acquiesced in.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Proposed Intercourse with Hayti.

The unfinished business yesterday, was the petition presented by Mr. Reed, of Mass. praying that commercial and diplomatic relations might be established with the Republic of Hayti.

The pending question being on the objection of Mr. Wise, "Shall the petition be received?"

Mr. Greenell addressed the House at length in favor of the reception of the petition, and of its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Wise moved that the question on the reception of the petition be laid on the table.

Mr. Cushing inquired of the Chair whether the effect of the motion of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) would not be to refuse to receive the petition?

The Chair said that if the motion to lay the question of reception on the table was agreed to, the petition itself would remain in the hands of the gentleman who presented it, and that the question of reception would be subject to be called up at any time hereafter at the pleasure of the House.

So the House decided that the motion should be received.

Mr. Stewart, of Virginia, moved to lay it on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and were, yeas 84, nays 103.

So the House refused to lay the memorial on the table.

Mr. Legare asked for the reading of the petition.

It was read accordingly, and then was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SUICIDE OF ROBERT FURLONG.—It may be remembered that when Robinson was tried for the murder of Ellen Jewett, Robert Furlong was his principal witness, and procured his acquittal by swearing positively that on the night of the murder, Robinson was at Furlong's store, at an hour which rendered it almost impossible that Robinson could have been the murderer. Previously, and up to the time of Robinson's trial, Furlong carried on the grocery business in this city, and was considered a prosperous man. But soon after this trial, his business fell away, and he was obliged to give it up altogether. In October last, he took a passage in the brig Waxford, Captain Munday, bound to Porto Cabello, and when only 3 days out, he was attacked with delirium tremens, and exhibited symptoms of insanity, during which he spoke incoherently of Robinson and Ellen Jewett. The captain and his officers did every thing in their power to calm his mind, and bring him back to reason, and his insane paroxysms partially subsided. While in this condition, he told some person on board, that since Robinson's trial, circumstances had come to his knowledge which convinced him that he had sworn untruly, and that Robinson had not been at his store at any time on the night of the murder, although when swearing to it he believed he was telling the truth. Shortly after making this communication, Furlong's insanity returned, and he became quite outrageous, and refused altogether to go below. He stated as his reason for not going into the cabin, that Ellen Jewett was sitting there.

His paroxysms of insanity continued with little intermission during the first day, and on the second day, he became so violent that it was deemed necessary to confine him. But when this intention was about to be effected, Furlong leaped on the gunwale of the boat and threatened to jump into the sea. Some persons addressed him and endeavored to coax him down, and he consented, on condition that he was first given a glass of brandy and laudanum. A glass containing so much liquid accordingly handed to him, but on tasting it he said it was not strong enough, and almost at the same instant leaped into the sea. A tub and rope were immediately thrown to him, but he made no effort to catch either of them, and he sank. A seaman then jumped overboard, and when Furlong came to the surface, the seaman laid hold of him, and he was taken on board, but life was extinct.—N. Y. Jour. Commerce.

Interesting Trial.—A case of a peculiarly affecting character was tried at Mobile on the 1st instant, the circumstances of which furnish another proof, in addition to the many thousand which have been already exhibited, of the baleful consequences of intemperance. The particulars we derive from the Mercantile Advertiser.

The prisoner was a poor, feeble, worn out old man, nearly one hundred years of age, who was indicted for the murder of his grandson, a young man aged about nineteen years. The only witness on the part of the State was the mother of the deceased, who was own daughter of the aged prisoner. She gave her evidence with astonishing firmness—"it was she said, her own dear father who had killed her beloved child." The scene was truly solemn and affecting. Her peculiarly painful situation excited the deepest sympathy in the bosoms of all present. But she told the dreadful tale, that her father had been "drinking"—that he was lying on his bed asleep—that the young man came in and made a considerable noise, that the old man sprang from his bed—drew his knife from his pocket, and stabbed her son to the heart. All this she related with a calmness truly astonishing. Whilst she was giving her testimony, the miserable old man, whose head was whitened with the frost of ninety-five winters, sat before her, a perfect wreck of life, whilst the tears ran in profusion down his deeply furrowed cheeks. Evidence was adduced, which showed that the old man had been a poor, but honest, hard-working man through his long life—that he had served his country in the war of the revolution—that he was with Gen. Marion in the celebrated conflicts with the British and Tories in South Carolina—and that he was now in his dotage, and at times, especially after using spirituous liquors, perfectly insane. After the case had been argued, and the Court gave its charge, the Jury retired, and after about two hours brought in a verdict of manslaughter, and the Court then sentenced the prisoner to twenty days imprisonment.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY, December 22, 1838.

CONGRESS.

Our Congressional journal is to Tuesday last, and will be found interesting.—The proceedings on the two last days, we copy from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Mr. Swartwout's Defalcation.—The Special Report made to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, on Mr. Swartwout's defalcation, is published in the Washington papers. The amount ascertained to be due, is \$1,374,119.—The abstracts commenced in 1830.

Exports and Imports.—From the late Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we copy the following abstract:—The amount of imports of the U. S. for the year ending the 30th of Sept. last, was \$112,000,000. The amount of exports was \$103,136,000, of which \$90,666,000 consisted of domestic produce, and \$12,470,000 of foreign produce. The amount of imports was less than in the preceding year by \$28,989,000. The exports were less than in the preceding year, by \$14,283,000. Of this diminution, \$4,898,000 were in the domestic produce, and \$9,381,000 in the foreign produce exported.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

The Secretary of War, in his late Annual Report to Congress, states, that the number of persons on the Pension roll now amounts to 41,870;—that there have been 1,461 deaths of pensioners during the year ending the 30th Sept. last;—and that the addition to the pension rolls in the same year, has been 2,354.

The addition to the list, of Widow's pensions, will increase the expenditure to about \$1,372,000;—and to meet payments now due, the sum of \$215,000 will be immediately required, as no appropriation has yet been made for paying the pensions granted by the act of July 7, 1838. Arrears are, therefore, due all such pensioners as have been entered on the rolls under this act. These arrears will be due on the 31st of Dec. next, and justice to the claimants requires that an early appropriation should be made for their payment.

The Secretary also calls the attention of Congress, to the subject of frauds and impositions practised both upon the Government, and the ignorant and unwary pensioners, whereby the benevolent intentions of Congress towards the veterans of the revolution, and the sufferers by the late war, are frustrated, by unprincipled and designing men. The law passed July 7th, 1838, will occasion an expenditure of about a million and a half of dollars in the year 1839, and it is to be feared that not more than half of that sum will reach the objects whose distresses it was intended to relieve; the rest will, too probably, be swallowed up by usurious agents, or wrested from the department by fraudulent applications. These practices ought to be checked by law, imposing a severe penalty upon persons who are found guilty of them.

ARKANSAS.—According to the official return of the Auditor of the State, it contains a population of 53,905 whites, and 15,444 slaves. The number of acres of land in the State is 2,233,984.

Middlesex Mass. District.—Another unsuccessful attempt to elect a Representative to Congress in this district, was made on Monday last. The votes were for Parmenter, (Adm.) 3988; Brooks, (W.) 3853; scattering (Abolition) 653.

ILLINOIS.—The Legislature of Illinois, convened at Vandalia on the 3rd inst. In the Senate, Whig officers were elected by a vote of 21 to 17. Two Van Buren Senators absent.

In the House Gen. W. L. D. Ewing, V. B. was chosen Speaker, having received 43 votes, against 38 for Lincoln, Whig 2 for Mr. Webb, Whig, and 2 scattering.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE FRENCH FRIGATE HERMIONE.—By the Br. brig Victoria, Capt. Young, we have Bermuda papers to the 8th inst. The Bermudian, of that date says, "The Frigate Hermione, of 60 guns, Com. Bazeche, with a crew of 550 men, from Havana, bound to Brest, ran on the rocks off the West end of the Islands on Monday evening last, and soon sunk. The officers and crew landed at Fly's harbor on the same evening.—They have since been provided with accommodations on board the Royal Oak, lying at the dock yard. We learn that several articles of rigging and some small stores have been saved.

N. Y. Jour. Commerce.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans journals bring us intelligence of the capture of the castle of St. Juan de Ulla, after one of those frightful bombardments, which the French fleet, with their skilful engineers, known so well how to direct against a hostile tower or citadel. The Mexicans in the fort appear to have behaved themselves with more bravery than is generally attributed to that nation, and to have capitulated only when they were admonished by the dreadful slaughter of their men, and the ruined state of their fortifications, that further resistance would be madness.—Lake the people of old Spain, the Mexicans seem to fight better when cooped up in fortresses than in the open field.—In the mean time, it is remarkable that while their countrymen in the fortress were defending it bravely, a large Mexican army close at hand stood inactive spectators of the combat, without making the least effort to aid the garrison, or to divert or embarrass the operations of the fleet.

From the New-Orleans Bee, of Dec. 8th. Destruction of the Fortress of St. Juan de Ulla in less than Four Hours, by Three French Frigates.

The French steam vessel Meteor Com. mandant Morbin, arrived here last night in three days from Vera Cruz, bringing despatches for the French Consul, which contain the following very interesting intelligence:

On the 27th November at noon, the French squadron, comprising the ships L'Iphigene, la Gloire, la Narceide, on board of which was admiral Baudin, and two bomb vessels, attacked the fortress of St. Juan de Ulla, and in the course of four hours discharged 8000 balls and 90 bombs, which destroyed the works and buried the Mexican in the ruins.

The Iphigene received 160 balls in her sides, yet she remained immovable at her anchorage, and kept up her fire till the end of the engagement, which lasted four hours. The French had 33 men disabled, of whom five are dead.

The Mexicans lost from five to six hundred men, killed and wounded.

The three frigates and two bomb vessels anchored under the fire of the fort, which was protected by one hundred and 60 pieces of ordnance. The port of Vera Cruz is now opened to all nations. The other ports of Mexico will remain in a state of blockade until intelligence from the city of Mexico shall arrive.

Admiral Baudin has consented to permit General Rucan to keep one thousand men at Vera Cruz for the maintenance of public order and tranquility. The remainder of the troops, amounting to between 3 and 4000 men have been sent away. General Rucan has, moreover, agreed that the relations between Vera Cruz, and the interior of the country should be completely re-established.

No treaty had as yet been concluded, though deputies had been sent to Mexico for the accomplishment of this purpose.

Further Particulars.—We are indebted to the Captain of the Meteor for the following ample and highly interesting details respecting the expedition and the attack upon the fortress of San Juan de Ulla.

On the morning of the 27th, the bomb vessels Cyclop and Vulcan were towed by the steamboats as far as the middle of the shoals which bound the eastern side, where they anchored. The Neride, commanded by the admiral, the Gloire and Iphigene, took their places afterwards on the line. In the meanwhile, some of the Mexican convoys went on board of the admiral's vessel and sought to obtain a respite. At 25 minutes past two, they left the frigate. The signal to prepare for action was given at 28 minutes past two; the fire commenced, and continued nearly four hours without intermission. The prince de Joinville, unwilling to remain an idle spectator, asked permission of Admiral Baudin to take a part in the action, and without waiting for his reply raised the tri-colored flag on board the Creole, discharged a broadside at the fortress, and kept up for some time a heavy fire.

The Creole was struck by several bullets. The bomb shells effected most dreadful havoc within the fortress. The situation of the powder magazine being known, shells were thrown directly upon the spot. Three of them exploded with so much violence that the decks of several of the French vessels at the distance of more than a mile were strewn with their fragments. The Carollero, one of the strongest towers of the forts, exploded about 5 o'clock, P. M. The portions of the fort demolished by the frigates were in a most deplorable condition the embrasures being entirely dismantled and battered to pieces. At 5 o'clock the guns of the Mexicans were nearly silenced.

The frigates La Gloire was then removed by the steamboat Meteor. The fire of the others continued until night fall. It was then kept up solely by the bomb vessels. Just as the frigate Admiral was about to set sail, a canoe approached from the fortress and demanded a truce, that the dead and wounded were buried under the ruins might be withdrawn. The admiral replied that he could not grant a truce, but that he would send a summons to capitulate, and that if it were not signed by six o'clock, A. M. of the 28th he would recommence his attack on the fort and city. The terms of surrender were accepted, and at break of day all the boats of the squadron were sent to carry on the rest of the garrison. The suggestions of the different vessels were likewise sent to attend the wounded of the enemy, who were subsequently removed to Vera Cruz.

In this action, which was continued for two hours and a half by two of the frigates and four by the third, eight thousand and three hundred and twenty bombs were thrown into the fortress. On the French side 5 men were killed, one of whom was a midshipman, and thirty were wounded, two of whom were officers.

In case this attack had proved unsuccessful, a force composed of 500 marines and 3000 cannoniers was ready to assault the fort, and the steamboats being furnished with bridges to be cast upon the walls, the castle would have been carried by assault.

The Mexicans have suffered immensely. The Captain of the Meteor, with whom we conversed, gave us a touching description of the carnage. The shore was covered with the dead and dying, and the piteous cries of the latter were heard amid all the din and tumult of the battle.

We must not omit adding that throughout this affair the conduct of Admiral Baudin was marked by generosity. He refrained from firing upon the city, and though he was strongly advised to attack the fort during the night, which would have given him an immense advantage, he replied that he would only fight the enemy in the day. The other vessels belonging to the squadron, took no share in the action, as there was not room enough for their operations.

The French vessels it is stated, still continue to cruise in the neighborhood of the coast of Mexico, to prevent the entrance of vessels in any other port than that of Vera Cruz.

We are told that the English consul had requested Admiral Baudin to spare the harbor, if he attacked the city. The admiral promised to observe his request.

A curious fatality the only bomb that reached the town, fell and exploded near the dwelling of this functionary, carrying away a portion of the roof.

The French squadron now consists of 12 vessels.

AFFAIRS OF MEXICO.—The U. S. revenue cutter Woodbury, Capt. Rudolph, arrived at N. Orleans on the 9th inst. from Vera Cruz. The Woodbury, (says the N. Orleans Bee) lay within pistol shot of the Nereide, the admiral's flag ship, when the attack commenced on the castle of St. Juan de Ulla, and consequently her officers had a fine view of the action. Captain R. speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry and seamanship of the French vessels, and of the manner in which the French moved their vessels towards the fortifications, and of the weight and terrible efficacy of their fire. The admiral treated Capt. R. and his officers with marked politeness, before and after the engagement.

The revolutionary party at Tampico appear to be in a bad way. A government force under Gen. Canizales had captured the Bar of Tampico, and were besieging the town. Gen. Nontenegro, who had commanded the revolutionary forces in town, relinquished the command to Gen. Urra, who arrived on the 10th of November from the interior. Negotiations having reference to a capitulation of the town to the government troops, had been attempted, but did not succeed. Gen. Canizales assured foreigners of every description, that they would remain unmolested, as long as they refrained from taking up arms against the government.

Notes from Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

By the brig Henry Thompson, which left from Rio Janeiro 10th November, we learn that the town of Montevideo (Oriental Republic) had surrendered to the insurgent General Fructos Rivera, who for some time previous had been besieging it. General Oribe, President of the Republic, with his ministers, and a few of his officers and friends, left for Buenos Ayres, at the proper juncture, in a British corvette Calliope.

The latest news from Buenos Ayres is to Oct. 17th, brought by H. B. M. Spider. The blockade was every day becoming more strict. The French had taken possession of the Island of Santa Garcia, much to the exasperation of the Buenos Ayres government.

The French corvette Dordogne, from Gen. with M. Martigny, Consul for Buenos Ayres, on board, had sailed from Rio Janeiro for the river La Plata. The U. S. razez Independence was at the 10th November. The Fairfield sailed Nov. 4th for the La Plata. The U. S. ship Dolphin was at Buenos Ayres. All well. N. Y. Jour. Commerce.

SALE AT MAZATALAN.—A letter from an American consul at Mazatlan, received at New-Orleans on the 10th inst. states that there was a severe gale at place on the 1st ult., by which much property was done to the shipping, and many lives lost.

The following American vessels were among those which were wrecked:—The Griffen, of Boston, totally lost—2 men killed.

The Mary, of New York, totally lost, mate and steward killed.

The Splendid, of New York, totally condemned.

The Indus, of New-York, would be wrecked.

The letter further states that the consul forty five American seamen under charge, more than half of whom are seriously wounded, and all are suffering want of necessities.

After Amelia, a confectioner, in New-York, has made a Christmas Cake, weighing 3000 pounds. He charges 25 cents for looking at it, and gives the rest to the poor.

INDIANA SENATOR.—The Legislature of this State, on the 11th inst. elected to the U. S. Senate, the Hon. A. S. WHITE, (Whig,) now a Representative in Congress, for a term of six years from the 4th of March next.—Mr. White succeeds the Hon. John Tipton, (V. B.)

FROM HARRISBURG.—The Philadelphia papers of Thursday, contain advices from Harrisburg to Tuesday inclusive. Nothing new. The Senate had not yet recognized either of the two bodies claiming to be the House of Representatives.

Letters from Harrisburg, dated on Monday last, 17th inst. state, that Messrs. Butler and Sturdivant, of Luzerne, and Montelius of Union, have joined the Hopkins or Van Buren House, and that the Senate will now recognize it as the true House of Representatives. By this movement the Van Buren members from the county of Philadelphia, will, of course, retain their seats.

New Work.—A work from the pen of Professor Tucker, of the University of Virginia, on Money and Banks, is announced as forthcoming.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce of Thursday, we copy the following sad particulars:—

SAD DEATH.—It is our painful office to record the death of Mr. Rowland R. Minturn, of the very respectable auction house of R. R. Minturn & Co, in Wall street. Mr. Minturn was taken sick some time since, for several days has been confined to his house in Washington Square, and visited with occasional fits of derangement. On Wednesday afternoon his brother believing Mr. Minturn to be tranquil, left him a few moments when he leaped from the bed, and running up stairs plunged from a window some forty feet high, upon the ground.—His bones were dreadfully broken, and he probably had no consciousness afterwards.

Snow.—The light snow storm which began here about 10 o'clock on Monday night last, and cleared off before morning, extended some distance towards the South and West. At New-York it commenced at sunset, and continued during the night. At Baltimore, it began to snow at noon, and had not ceased at midnight. The rail road cars from Philadelphia were delayed for several hours, by the storm.

Great Price for a Cow.—The Lexington Ky. Reporter, says,—"We learn that Henry Clay, jun. Esq. has sold his imported short horned Durham cow Princess, to John & Richard Allen, Esqrs. of this county for \$2,000—the highest price ever given for a Cow in the U. States."

William Johnson, of Jordan notoriety, better known as Bill Johnson, has been recaptured after a chase of eight days, by Capt. Wm. Vaughan, Master U. S. Navy. He is now lodged in the Albany prison.

Dr. Tueller, who escaped with Dodge from the Citadel at Quebec, has been taken at Detroit by the U. S. authorities, and held to bail, charged with setting on foot a military expedition against Canada.

Cold Weather.—The thermometer at Quebec on the 10th inst. fell to 19 deg. below zero.

At New-Haven on Monday last, (17th) it fell to 4 deg. below zero.

In this town, at sunrise on the same day, the therm. was 14 deg. above zero.

Indiana, one of the newest of our states is now making a canal 444 miles long.—This great work, the Wabash canal, is to reach from Manhattan at the mouth of the Maumee river, to Terre Haute, on the Wabash, 310 miles; thence by a cross cut, 24 miles to Central Canal, and down the southern section of that, 100 miles to Evansville, on the Ohio river, in the southwestern part of Indiana making a total distance of 444 miles. The summit level about 200 feet above Lake Erie is at Fort Wayne. Upwards of 100 miles west of Wayne, is now ready for navigation, and the whole will be completed by October, 1839.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The American Silk Society, which was lately formed at Baltimore, adjourned on Monday last, to meet again in the city of Washington, in Dec. 1839.

The Natchez banks have determined to resume specie payments on the first Monday of January next.

A young man was robbed in Baltimore on Saturday last by two ruffians of 3000 dollars in 100 dollar bills of the Georgia Rail Road and Banking Company.

The number of lives lost by the explosion of the steamboat General Brown, is ascertained to have been thirty-five.—Of twenty-nine cabin passengers only nine escaped. There were five ladies on board, who being in the after cabin were not injured.

FROM CANADA.

Col. Von Schultz, the Polish leader of the Canadian insurrection, was executed at Kingston on Saturday week.

Dorephus Abbey, of Pamela, and Daniel George, of Lyme, were hung December 5 at Kingston, pursuant to the sentence of the Court Martial, now in session. A gentleman who saw the execution states that it was generally believed in Kingston, that four others would be executed on Saturday.

The military under the command of General Patterson, returned to Philadelphia on Monday afternoon, from Harrisburg. They were reviewed, on their arrival, by Col. R. M. Johnson, the Vice-President of the U. S. who is at present in that city.

From the Boston Courier, Monday, Dec. 17
WOOL.—Sales of Fleece Wool have been made during the week to considerable extent, at prices which fully support our quotations; Felled Wool is in good request, and the supply at market is quite limited; the stock of domestic Wool in market is not large for the season of the year.

Prices of WOOL.—Prime Saxony fleeces 55 a 60 cents per lb.; American full blood, washed, 50 a 55; do. 3.4 do. 43 a 48; do. 4.5 do 42; 1.4 and common, 35 a 40, superfine Northern, pulled lambs 45 a 50; No. 1 do. do. 42 a 45; No. 2, do. do. 39 a 33; No. 3 do. do. 00 a 00.

Sales of Wool are generally made on a credit of 6 mos. and the above quotations are the credit prices.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Dec. 17. [Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.] At Market, 625 Beef Cattle, 1500 Sheep, and 590 Swine.—About 125 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were not supported, and we reduce our quotations. First quality, \$7.50 a \$7.75; 2d quality, \$6.75 a \$7.25; 3d quality, \$5.25 a \$6.50.

Sheep.—We quote Lots at \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75 \$3 and \$3.50.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were sold at 6c for Sows and 7c for Barrows;—At retail, 7 and 8 1/2c.

Married.

In this Town on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Burdick, Mr. William G. Sherman to Miss Lydia White, daughter of Mr. Nicholas White, all of this town.

At the Friends Meeting House in Nantucket Welcome E. Greene, of Providence, to Caroline Austin, daughter of the late Daniel Austin, formerly of this town.

Died.

At Providence on Tuesday last, Mrs. Mary Nichols, in the 80th year of her age.
At Beffington, Ver. Hon Isaac Tichenor, formerly Governor, and U. S. Senator from that State, aged 84 years.

Weekly Almanac.

1839.	Sun. moon.	Sun. auto.	Moon sets.	High water.
DECEMBER				
22 Saturday	7 32	4 28	10 54	0 24
23 Sunday	7 32	4 28	10 54	1 12
24 Monday	7 32	4 28	10 54	1 57
25 Tuesday	7 32	4 28	10 54	2 47
26 Wednesday	7 31	4 29	10 54	3 38
27 Thursday	7 31	4 30	10 54	4 32
28 Friday	7 30	4 30	10 54	5 29

Moon's First Qr. 23d day, 10h 22m. Evening

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

Starday, Dec. 13.—Revenue Cutter Walcott, Mather, from a cruise.

Barque Hebrew, from Fall River for Boston.

Sch'r Otis, Nickerson, from Baltimore for New Bedford.

Sch'r Tromont, Read; Benj. Bigelow, Pearce; Victory, Hallett; and Saime, Eldred, all from Boston for New-York.

Sch'r Alabama, Reynolds, from Beaufort, N. C. for New-York.

Sunday, Dec. 16.—Packets Camilla, Vars; Tounsen, Childs; Charles, Ash; Rienzi, Heath, and Metamora, Winslow—all from New-York.

Monday, Dec. 17.—Brig Julia & Helen, from New-Orleans for Providence.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.—Brig Ronulu, from Savannah for Providence.

Thursday, Dec. 20.—Sch'r Hero, Duncan, from Thomaston, and St. Lucie, Gould, from Lunenburg, both for New-York.

Sloop I amus, Horton, from Wareham for Brookhaven.

Sloop Flora, Sowle, from New-Bedford for New-York.

ENTERED.

Sloop Camilla, Vars, New-York

CLEARED.

Sloop Agent, Pratt, Providence

MEMORANDA.

Brig Confidence, Bailey, of this port, for Malaga, cleared at New-York 17th inst.

Brig Gov. Codrington, Cozzens, for Vera Cruz, cleared at New-Orleans 30th inst.

At Appatachicola 5th inst. Brig Florida, Phillips, and Sloop Cygnus, Eddy, from this port.

WHALEERS.

Touched at Talcabassa, August 30th, Ship Constitution, Gifford, of this port, with 599 bbls sperm, & 400 wh. oil; and sailed again 27th, for S. Coast of Chili.

Arr. at Fall-River 17th inst. Brig William, from Western Ocean, with 400 bbls. sperm.

FOR NEW-YORK,

THE Steam Boat Massachusetts, Capt. J. COMSTOCK, will leave NEWPORT on MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 24th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for New-York.

Newport, Dec. 22.

DOMESTIC CARPETING.

DOMESTIC CARPETING, made of the strongest materials, for sale at

Oct. 8. H. SESSIONS

BY STEAM-BOAT.

The New-York papers of last evening contain the following:—

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, nothing of interest was transacted.

In the House, the President communicated all the correspondence relating to the riot at Harrisburg, which were ordered to be printed.

The memorial relative to Hayti, was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Cambreleng moved to refer the subject of Mr. Swartwout's defalcation to a select committee—this motion was opposed, and the debate was continued until the House adjourned.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

THE Semi-Annual Dividend at the Bank of Rhode-Island, will be paid on and after Tuesday, Jan. 1st, 1839.

A Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Monday, Jan. 7th, 1839, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of choosing Directors for the year ensuing.

S. F. GARDNER, Cashier.

Newport, Dec. 22, 1838.

NEWPORT BANK.

A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend will be paid at this Bank on and after the 1st day of January, 1839.—Also, A final Dividend on the Rhode-Island Insurance Stock.

The Stockholders Meeting for the election of Directors, will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, Jan. 2d, at 3 P. M.

S. CAHOONE, Cashier.

Newport, Dec. 22.

Rhode Island Union Bank.

THE Stockholders of the R. I. Union Bank are hereby notified, That their Annual Meeting for the election of Directors, will be held at their Banking-room on Tuesday, Jan. 1st, 1839, at 11 o'clock A. M.—And that a semi-annual Dividend will be paid on and after Tuesday, Jan. 1st, 1839, to such persons as shall appear by the books of the Bank to be stockholders thereof, on the 24th inst.

G. T. WEAVER, Cashier.

Newport, Dec. 22, 1838.

N. E. Commercial Bank.

THE Stockholders are notified, That the Annual Meeting for the election of Directors, will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, Jan. 1st, 1839, at 11 A. M. And that the semi-annual Dividend will be paid on and after said 1st day of Jan. to such as hold stock on the 24th inst.

G. T. WEAVER, Cashier.

Newport, Dec. 22, 1838.

RUSSIA DUCK & DIAPERS.

D. Brangan, Lotoff and Phtuhoff's SAILCLOTH, Heavy and light Ravens DUCK, and Russia DIAPERS.

For Sale, by R. ROGERS.

Bristol, R. I. Dec. 21, 1838.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby give notice, That she have been duly appointed Executrix to the last Will & testament of

STEPHEN GOULD,

late of Newport, deceased, and having duly qualified herself, by giving bonds according to law, she requests all persons having demands, to present them for settlement, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to

HANNAH GOULD, Executrix.

Newport, 12th mo. 19th, 1838.

PROBATE NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Newport, Dec. 3, 1838.

WHEREAS the Administrator's Account on the Estate of WILLIAM UNDERWOOD, late of Newport, yeoman, dec. was presented or examination and allowance.

It is ordered, That consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the State-House in Newport, on the 1st Monday in January next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, by publishing a copy of this Order three weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

By Order,

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, Dec. 12, 1838.

A N Instrument in Writing, dated the 13th day of October, 1835, and a Codicil thereto, dated the 3d Dec. 1838, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto, of ELIZABETH N. BANISTER, late of Newport, dec. was presented to this Court for Probate, and Letters Testamentary thereon.

It is ordered, That the same be received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday in Jan. next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, by publishing a copy of this Order three weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

A True Copy.—Witness,

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, Dec. 12, 1838.

THE final Administration Account on the Estate of JACOB CLARKE, late of Newport, dec. was presented for allowance.

It is ordered, That the same be received, and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday in Jan. next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, by publishing a copy of this Order three weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

Witness,

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

STATEMENT of the situation of the Banks in the State of Rhode-Island, &c. Friday, Dec. 7th, 1838, as the same appears by the returns made by them to the Bank Commissioners.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock,	\$9,865,573 00
Bills in Circulation,	2,112,881 67
Balances due other Banks,	822,543 62
Net Profits on hand,	494,277 28
Dividends unpaid,	20,959 23
Deposits on interest,	586,218 72
Deposits not on interest,	850,273 46
Total amount of Liabilities,	\$14,782,727 48

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts,	\$12,754,670 42
Specie in Bank,	594,292 98
Bills of other Banks,	428,344 77
Balances due from other Banks,	599,046 22
Stock in own Bank,	97,591 66
Stock, real estate & other property,	3,878 33
Total amount of Resources,	\$14,782,727 48

Of the Notes and Bills discounted, there is payable out of the State, the sum of \$4,283,871 76

And payable in the State, 8,470,798 66

Of the circulation there is held by the Banks,

In the hands of the Public, 1,791,481 44

By comparing this abstract with the returns made to the Commissioners, Nov. 2d, 1838, it appears that since that date,

The circulation has been reduced, \$78,396 25

The Specie has been reduced, 29,243 73

The deposits, including dividends unpaid, have been reduced, 66,479 34

The Loans and Discounts have been reduced,

Published pursuant to law.

Office of the Bank Commissioners, Providence, Dec. 14, 1838.

HENRY ANTHONY, Bank

GEORGE G. KING, Commis-

WM. ICKHAM, sioners.

CHRISTMAS & NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

A LARGE Assortment of Annals, Keepsakes, and Juvenile Books, some in elegant bindings, suitable for Presents, for sale at

W. A. BARBER'S,

Dec. 22. No. 153, Thames-st.

10 Barrels of NEW-YEAR'S CAKES.

75 Bushels Shagbarks, Just received and for Sale, wholesale and retail, by

JOHN T. TILLEY,

Dec. 22. Market-square.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

NEW LINE.—For New-York. Fare Reduced.—\$3

THE New steamer JOHN WRICHMOND, Capt. Wm. H. Townsends,

will leave Providence 2 1/2 o'clock, and Newport at 4 1/2 o'clock P. M. for New-York on MONDAY next, Dec. 24th, and leave New-York on Wednesday next—being her last trip this Season.

Dec. 22.

LOOK AT THIS SPLENDID LOTTERY

To be drawn THIS DAY, Saturday Dec. 22d, in Providence.

And drawn numbers rec'd this Evening, in School Fund Lottery, Class 228, 72 numbers, 12 ballots.

Highest Prize, \$29,000; 1 of \$9,000; 150 of \$1000, 24 of \$500, &c. &c.

Tickets, \$10.—Parts in proportion.

To be had in a variety of numbers, at Old Lucky Office, where so many Prizes have been sold within a few weeks.

J. C. SHAW,

Newport, Dec. 22.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL STEAM ENGINE, of 2 horse power, with two boilers.—Enquire at this Office. Nov. 3.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

POETRY.

TO THE WINTER SPIRIT.

Ha! stormy spirit, hail!
Now, when the flowers and forest leaves have
faded,
King of the tempest, cloud, I bid thee hail!
In this thine hour of triumph, and of gloom,
Ay, in thy terror, come!
I love to hear thy spirit stirring tale!

Earth feels thy thrilling touch,
And, suppliant as the hollow blast that bore
thee,
Her leafless monarchs bow their heads before
thee.
And shake their withered limbs at thine ap-
proach;
The gushing river, and the gurgling stream,
All wrapt in slumber, seem,
Thy breath passed o'er them and their quiet
sue.

Thou breathest, and all is fast;
Thy frozen mantle, shivering nature feels.
And the mad tempest round thee raging
wheels,
Whil'st even old ocean shudders at thy blast!
Loud over the inconstant winds, & sweep along
In one wild, bellowing song,
Of noise, and threat, and tumult, hurrying
past.

Yet art thou not unlovely, child of storms!
Spring bath its hopes in many a ripening hue,
And the rich harvest, both thy glories too.
But hast thou none amid thy various forms?
Where are the depths of thy translucent skies?
And then thy precious promises
Of feast, & fires, and welcome, and charms!

What though no woods rejoice,
And the dull moanings of the lifeless tree,
Are but a sad and hollow minstrelsy—
I love the solemn music of thy voice!
Thy melancholy murmurs, to mine ear,
Are far more sweet, and dear,
Than the soft languid tones of summer's
choir.

There may be him whose eye,
Schooled in summer scenes, and haunts,
can trace,
No softening feature in thy rugged face;
No lineament of gentleness—but I,
I've dwelt upon thy beauty, till the spell,
Might sterner bosoms swell
With feverish fondness at thy memory!

Thine is the hour of song;
Of merry meetings round the festive hearth,
And many a tale of laughter and of mirth;
Of smiles that are not false—and hearts un-
wring;
Thine are the happy moments, when the heart,
Shares with its fellow, part
In all its passions, powers, its hopes and feel-
ings, strong.

And then thy solemn close:
How well it teacheth us of years gone by!
How eloquent a lesson on mortality!
Thy pinching temper, & thy blanching snows,
How like to man, when age has nipt his bloom!
And the wide-gaping tomb
Hath left him nought to hope for, but repose

But Spring succeeds thy power;
And the rude rule of elemental broils
Sinks into quiet 'neath her ambient smiles;
Thrice happy he to whom life's fitful hour,
Its cares, its turmoil, and its storms have been,
But as thy closing scene,
The prelude to a Spring where tempests rock
no more!

The Infant's Slumber.

BY J. B. PHILLIPS, ESQ.

The Summer moon was beaming bright,
The earth was bath'd in silvery light,
When by a tomb of spotless white
A mother knelt in prayer—
Her babe was on her breast
In sweet unconscious rest,
Then plaintively she thus address'd—
Her infant slumbering there—
Oh! sleep my darling, sleep,
Sad vigil I must keep,
You must not see your mother weep,
Nor witness her despair.

Ah! tell me if that smile which seems
The omen of your infant dreams,
As o'er your baby face it beams,
Betokens joy or woe!
Say, in your slumbers light
Is visions far and bright,
Your father meets your happy sight—
And you, that Father know—
Oh! sleep, my darling, sleep,
Sad vigil I must keep,
You must not see your mother weep,
Nor witness her despair.

To me no happy dreams arise,
Repose my widow'd pillow flies—
I have not clod my weary eyes
Since his was clos'd in me.
But you can sweetly rest
Upon your mother's breast,
Altho' with sorrow 'tis oppress'd.
Its griefs can harm not thee.
Then sleep, my darling, sleep,
Sad vigil I must keep,
You must not see your mother weep,
Nor witness her despair.

And still her plaintive lullaby
She sang, when by mortal eye
While yet her orphan boy did lie
In slumber on her breast.
But soon it died away,
And with the rest day
Shone forth, both child and mother lay
In sweet eternal rest—
For with the morn's first light,
Their spirits wing'd their flight,
To realms of endless joy and light,
To dwell among the blest!

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COM-
PANY, Providence, R. I. continue to
insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on
Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures,
Buildings and Merchandise, and also against
MARINE RISKS, on favorable terms. The
capital stock is

\$150,000.

all paid in and invested. The following per-
sons are the Directors, viz:—
William Rhodes,
Wilbur Kelly,
Samuel Allen,
Oray Taff,
Robert E. Stafford,
Amos D. Smith,
Resolved Waterman,
Shubael Hutchins,
Ebenzer Kelly,
Martin Stoddard,
Samuel Townsend,
Samuel N. Richmond,
Nathaniel Bishop,
Persons wishing for Insurance, are request-
ed to direct their applications, which should be
accompanied with a particular description of
the property, per mail, to the President or
Secretary of the Company, and the same will
meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance in Newport
may be made to Mr. GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.
WILLIAM RHODES, President.
ALLEN D. PAGE, Secretary.
American Insurance Co's
Office, June 4, 1838.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEWPORT. HOW TO BE SECURE FROM COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

PURPORTING TO BE
BRANDRETH PILLS,
Buy of the Only Authorized Agent in
your Place.

WM. S. VOSE,
At his Store, 124 Thames-street, or the Lotte-
ry Office 97 Thames-street,
And at those Places Overt.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
STOREKEEPERS SECURITY.

All persons who are authorized to travel for
Doctor Benjamin Brandreth, have invariably a
power of attorney from him, proved before the
clerk of the county of New-York. Without this
is exhibited, touch, taste, nor handle.

STILL FURTHER.
Dr. Brandreth's Travellers never require the
money in advance. Dr. B's terms being, Medi-
cines to be paid for when sold.

SECURITY TO THE PUBLIC.

Observe that the certificate is dated this
year eighteen hundred thirty eight, in fig-
ures and see that such figures are engraved
not written.

Inquire whether the power of attorney
was seen when the Pills were left, &c. &c.
All Pills having Wm Brandreth on label,
and George Hodgkinson on the edge are
counterfeits, and made to Deceive the Public
and evade the law at the same time.

These, and indeed ALL counterfeit pills,
if used according to the directions which
accompany my pills, are calculated to
Destroy Life. They are made by men
having no standing or respectability, with-
out habitation or name—perfectly careless
of consequences, provided money is ob-
tained.

[Extract from Dr B's Address to the citi-
zens of the United States.]

And be careful to remember that I have
never authorized any Doctor, Druggist,
Apothecary, or Pedler in the United States
to sell my pills. These contemptible per-
sons universally sell counterfeits, and that
Tradesmen who are made Agents, have each
of them a COUNTERFEIT certificate of Agen-
cy, signed in writing with a pen by me;
and which certificate requires renewal every
twelve months, it being no guarantee for
more than one year from date that the Pills
sold by the holder are genuine, is not writ-
ten, it is ENGRAVED.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

241, Broadway, New-York.

N. B. All travellers from me have a power
of attorney, proved before the Clerk of the
County of New York. Observe it.

Dr Brandreth has, at a very great expense
established the following offices, for the
exclusive sale of his Vegetable Universal
Pills, which he begs to be understood shall
be always equal to what they have been,
and that no expense shall be spared in their
manufacture. This he guarantees on his
honor.

New-York, (Principals)—241 Broadway.
Philadelphia—8 North Eighth street.
Baltimore—80 South Charles street.
Boston—19 Hanover street.
Albany—Corner of Green and Hudson st's.
Pittsburg, Pa.—134 Wood street;
Cincinnati—119 Main street.
Louisville, Ky.—99 Fourth street.
St. Louis, Mo.—56 1/2 Market street.
New Orleans—3 Old Levee.

"Public Opinion is seldom wrong."—Junius

THE PUBLIC OPINION.—Public opinion
perhaps the only unerring guide from whose
decision there is no appeal; and was there
ever such a manifestation of its approval, as
there is with Brandreth's Vegetable Universal
Pills?—Step by step has this medicine wor-
med itself into favor, in spite of envy, derision
and scorn.—Triumphant has been its progress
to its present sphere of extensive usefulness.
It has surmounted obstacles before which
quackery sinks paralyzed—and has gained for
itself a reputation which neither Physicians,
nor flippant, sordid, counterfeiting apotheca-
ries can ever injure. These charlatans never-
theless assail it with the malignant shafts
of their despicable envy, and which rebounds
upon themselves with a power each day on
the increase, until they themselves will be
covered with the slime of their own manufac-
ture. They can no more injure the reputa-
tion of BRANDRETH'S PILLS than they can lay
their hands upon the sun;

"Or with polluted finger tarnish it."
If I discover the cause and nature of dis-
ease,—if I make a medicine universal in its
powers and universal in its curative effects
on every kind of malady, proved by the
cures performed upon thousands of persons,
restored to the blessing of health; if I add
these things be praise worthy, then is Dr.
Benjamin Brandreth entitled to the praise of
this and each succeeding generation. By the
means he points out, chronic infirmities and
premature death are prevented. What are
these means? Simply Vegetable Purgation,
and it is now an established fact that there
is no other way by which a real cure can be ef-
fected.

SUB-AGENTS, in the State of R. Island.
Will hereafter receive their supplies from Mr.
JOHN O. LANGLEY, Dr. BRANDRETH'S duly
authorized Travelling Agent, or from the
New-England Office.

19 Hanover-Street, 19
The Only Office in Boston for Dr. Benj.
Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.
Dr. Brandreth's Agents in the City of Provi-
dence are:

M. Robinson, 49 W. Main-street,
John Shaw, 95 North Main street,
Wm. G. Crump, No. 1 Market square,
Stephen Martin, 255 N. Main street,
Noel Mathewson, 168 South Main street,
W. Ames, 115 High street,
Sub-Agents for the State of Rhode-Island, are
Pendleton & Marvel, Southfield, at Slater's
table.
Pawtucket, James T. Benedict,
Central Falls, Richard Smith,
Gloicester, D. C. Tourtelot & Co.
Pawtuxet, A. W. Potter,
Wickford Village, R. W. Reynolds,
South-Kingstown, S. Robinson,
Richmond, W. Reynolds,
North-Providence, A. Irons jun.
Kingston, Mrs. Mary Ingraham
Coxeter, J. C. Harris, C. Greene, Reming-
ton E. Ellis,
East-Greenwich, George S. Gardner, and B.
F. Bateman.
Warwick, B. F. Vaughn Thompson, A. A. re-
ry, Amos Fiske, Amos Stone & Co.
Scituate, Joseph W. Warner, Harley Fisk,
Manufacturing Co. Store.
Little Compton, Church & Brownell,
Tiverton, Samuel Seabury,
Do Four-corners, Oliver Hicks,
Bristol, John Gladding,
Warren, S. A. Driscoll,
Charlestown, W. A. Hozie,
Cranston, J. R. Potter,
Burrillville, Richard Olney, D. Shawway,
F. BRANDRETH, M. D.
Y-1, 211 Broadway, N. Y.

On LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind
accompanied by indigestion, wherein the
greatest evils are apprehended upon the
slightest grounds and the worst consequen-
ces imagined. Ancient medical writers
suppose this disease to be confined to those
particular regions of the abdomen, technically
called hypochondria, which are situated
on the right or left side of that cavity,
whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

SYMPTOMS.

The common corporeal symptoms are
dilatation in the stomach or bowels, acid
eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains,
giddiness, dimness of sight, palpitations,
and often an utter inability of fixing the at-
tention upon any subject of importance, or
engaging in any thing that demands vigor
or courage. Also languidness—the mind
becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding,
melancholy, and dejected, accompanied
with a total derangement of the nervous
system. The mental feelings and peculiar
train of ideas that haunt the imagination
and overwhelm the judgment, exhibit the in-
finite diversity. The wisest and best of men
are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

CAUSES.

A sedentary life of any kind, especially
severe study, protracted to a late hour in the
night, and rarely relieved by social inter-
course, or exercise, a dissolute habit, great
excess in eating and drinking, the immode-
rate use of mercury violent purgatives, the
suppression of some habitual discharge, (as
the obstruction of the menses,) or long con-
tinued exertion; relaxation or debility of one
or more important organs within the addo-
men is a frequent cause.

TREATMENT.

The principal objects of treatment are to
remove indigestion, to strengthen the body,
and to enliven the spirits, which may be
promoted by exercise early hours regular
meals, and pleasant conversation. The
bowels (if costive) being carefully regulat-
ed by the occasional use of a mild aperient.
We know nothing better calculated to
obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans'
Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in
their operation. The bowels once cleansed,
his estimable Camomile Pills, (which are
tonic, anodyne and spasmotic) are an
infallible remedy, and without dispute, have
proved a blessing to the numerous public.
Some physicians have recommended a free
use of mercury, but it should not be resort-
ed to, to use it in many cases will greatly
aggravate the symptoms.

READ THE FOLLOWING Interesting and Astonishing Facts!

The following are amongst upwards of
25,000 Cures performed in One Year
by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOF,
the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm.
EVANS' celebrated CAMOMILE and
APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, in
alleviating afflicted mankind.

Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery,
Disease, Chronic Dysentery, Bloody
Flux, Symptoms, unusual flatulency in
the bowels, severe griping, frequent in-
clination to go to stool, tenesmus loss of
appetite, nausea, vomiting frequency of
pulse and a frequent discharge of peculiar
fœtid matter, mixed with blood. Mr. Ca-
meron is enjoying perfect health, and re-
turns his sincere thanks for the extraordi-
nary benefit he has received.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100
Chatham-street, New-York.

To James Dickson, 36 Cornhill, Boston,
Agent for the sale of Dr. Wm. Evans' Camo-
mille Pills:

Lowell, Nov 15, 1836.

Dear Sir—Knowing by experience that
every reference that the afflicted receive of the
beneficial results of medicines, I cheerfully
offer mine to the public, in behalf of Dr. Wm.
Evans' Camomile Pills. I have been afflicted
for the last ten years, with distress in the
head and chest; often so bad as to deprive me
of sleep for three or four nights in succession,
but have never found relief by any of my
friends' prescriptions, until my wife saw the
advertisements in the paper; when she per-
suaded me to send for some, which I did, and
obtained two boxes and bottles, which resulted
in almost completely restoring me to health
although I have not yet entirely finished them.
Should you consider this any benefit to your
self, or to the public, you have my cheerful
permission to publish it. Yours, respectfully,
THOMAS K. GOODHUE, Central st.

ASTHMA—(three years standing)—Mr.
Robert Moore, Schuylkill, afflicted with the
above distressing malady. Symptoms—Great
labour flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous
headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness
and stricture across the breast, dizziness, ner-
vous irritability and restlessness, could not
lie in a horizontal position without the sense
of impending suffocation, palpitation of the
heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain
of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility
and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr.
Moore gave up every thought of recovery,
and dire despair set on the countenance of
every person interested in his existence or
happiness, till by accident he noticed in apoth-
ecary paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm.
EVANS' MEDICINE in his complaint, which
induced him to purchase a package of the
Pills, which resulted in completely removing
every symptom of his disease. He wishes to
say his motive for this declaration is, that
those afflicted with the same or any symp-
toms similar to those from which he is hap-
pily restored, may likewise receive the same
inestimable benefit.

LIVER COMPLAINT of Ten years
standing.—Mrs. HANNAH BROWNE wife of
Joseph Browne, North Sixth st. near Second
street. Williamsburgh, afflicted for the last
ten years with Liver Complaint, completely
restored to health through the treatment of
Dr. Wm. Evans.

Symptoms.—Habitual constipation of the
bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating
pain of the epigastric region, great depression
of spirits, languor and other symptoms of ex-
treme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow
of the menses, pain in the right side, could not
lie on her left side without an aggravation of
the pain, urine high colored, with other symp-
toms indicating great derangement in the
functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the
first physicians, but received but little relief
from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured
some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable propo-
sitions, which effectually relieved her of the a-
bove distressing symptoms, with others, which
it is not essential to mention.

JOSEPH BROWNE.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of Jan. 1837
PETER PINKNEY Com. of Deeds.

The above named Medicine is for Sale in
NEWPORT, by

WM. D. CALLAHAN.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, And PHENIX BITTERS.

A CONTRAST.—All nations, from
the remotest ages, have had ships, but Co-
lumbus only found out the way to America.
Before the time of the great Spanish na-
vigator, people were only enabled to paddle
about the shores. Just so with the Life
Medicines. It is but two short years since
I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and
I have discovered the precious object I was
in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medi-
cines were indeed known when I com-
menced my search, but their use was not.
By the use of them, I have not only passed
from the debilitated invalid, to the hale, heart-
y active man of business, but, comparative-
ly speaking, I have renewed my youth. I
can thus, with confidence in my own expe-
rience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does
the reader want proof that the VEGETA-
BLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his
own case? I have on file at my office,
367 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from
some of the most respectable citizens of this
my native land, voluntarily offered in
testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGE-
TABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been
nearly ruined by the 'all infallible' mineral
preparations of the day, will bear me wit-
ness, that the Life Medicines, and such only
are the true course to permanent good
health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

General Remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

These medicines have long been known
and appreciated, for their extraordinary and
immediate powers restoring perfect health,
to persons suffering under nearly every kind
of disease to which the human frame is li-
able.

In many hundreds of certificated instan-
ces, they have even rescued sufferers from
the verge of an untimely grave, after all
the deceptive nostrums of the day had
utterly failed; and to many thousands they
have permanently secured that uniform
enjoyment of health, without which life it-
self is but a partial blessing. So great, in-
deed, has their efficacy invariably and in-
fallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely
less than miraculous to those who were un-
acquainted with the beautifully philosophi-
cal principles upon which they are com-
pounded, and upon which they consequen-
tially act. It was their manifest and sensi-
ble action in purifying the springs and chan-
nels of life, and enduring them with renewed
tone and vigor that they were indebted for
their name, which was bestowed upon them
at the spontaneous request of several in-
dividuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportu-
nity afforded by the universal diffusion of the
daily press, for placing his Vegetable Life
Pills within the knowledge and reach of
every individual in the community. Unlike
the pernicious quackeries, which boast of
vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are pure-
ly and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain
neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor
other mineral, in any form whatever. They
are entirely composed of extracts from rare
and powerful plants, the virtues of which,
though long known to several Indian tribes
& recently to some eminent pharmaceutical
chemists, are altogether unknown to the
ignorant pretenders to medical science; and
were never before administered in so hap-
pily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from
the coats of the stomach and bowels, vari-
ous impurities and crudities, constantly set-
tling around them; and to remove the nar-
rowed acres which collect in the convolu-
tens of the small intestines. Other medi-
cines only partially cleanse these, collected
masses behind, as to produce habitual cos-
tiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden
diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This
fact is well known to all regular anatomists
who examine the human bowels after death;
and hence the prejudice of these well-inform-
ed men against the quack medicines of the
age. The second effect of the Vegetable
Life Pills is to cleanse the kidneys and the blad-
der, and by this means, the lungs, the health-
ful action of which entirely depends upon
regularity of the urinary organs. The blood,
which takes its red color from the agency of
the liver and the lungs before it passes into
the heart, being thus purified by them, and
nourished by food coming from a clean
stomach, courses freely through the veins,
renews every part of the system, and trium-
phantly mounts the banner of health in the
blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing
variety of human diseases, to which the
Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be
infallible—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing
the first and second stomachs, and creating
a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the
stale and acid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation
of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-
burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Inter-
mittent, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy
which are the general symptoms of Dyspep-
sia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of
its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole
length of the intestines with a solvent pro-
cess, and without violence, all violent pur-
ges leave the bowels costive within two
days. Diarrhoea and Cholera, by removing
the sharp acrid fluids by which these com-
plaints are considered to be occasioned,
and by promoting the lubricative secretion of
the mucous membrane. Fevers of all kinds
by restoring the blood to a regular circula-
tion, through the process of perspiration in
some cases and the thorough solution of all
intestinal obstructions in others. The Life
Pills have been known to cure Rheumatism
permanently in three weeks, and Gout in
half that time, by removing local inflamma-
tion from the muscles and ligaments of the
joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing
and strengthening the kidneys and bladder,
they operate most delightfully on these im-
portant organs, and hence have ever been
found a certain remedy for the worst cases
of Gravel. Also, Worms by dislodging from
the turnings of the bowels the slimy mat-
ter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma
and Consumption, by relieving the air ves-
sels of the lungs from the mucus which even slight
colds will occasion, which if not removed be-
comes hardened, and produces those dread-
ful diseases. Scoury, Ulcers and Intestine
Sore, by the perfect purity which these
Life Pills give to the blood, and all the hu-
mors; Scorbatic Eruptions and Bad Com-
plexions, by their alternative effects upon the
fluids that feed the skin in the morbid state of
which numerous skin Eruptions complain.

Salmon, Cloudy and other disagreeable Com-
plexions. The use of these Pills effect an
entire cure of the Salt Rheum, Erysipelas,
and a striking improvement in the clear-
ness of the skin. Common Colds & Influenza
will always be cured by the dose, or by two
even in the worst cases. Piles,—be a remedy
for this most distressing and obstinate
malady the Vegetable Life Pills deserve as-
tinct and emphatic recommendation.—
It is well known to hundreds in this city
that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills,
was himself afflicted with this complaint for
upwards of thirty-five years, and that he
tried in vain every remedy prescribed within
the compass of the Materia Medica. He
however at length, tried the medicine which
he now offers to the public, and he was
cured in a very short time, after his recovery
had been pronounced not only improbable,
but absolutely impossible, by any human
means.

Directions for use.—The Proprietor of the
Vegetable Life Pills does not follow the base
and mercenary practice of the quacks of the
day, in advising persons to take his Pills in
large quantities. No good medicine can pos-
sibly be so required. These Pills are to be
taken at bed time every night, for a week or fort-
night, according to the obstinacy of the disease.
The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the
constitution of the person. Very delicate per-
sons should begin with but two, and increase
as the nature of the case may require; those
more robust, or of very costive habit, may be-
gin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 pills,
and they will effect sufficiently happy change
to guide the patient in their further use. They
usually operate in 10 or 12 hours and never
give pain, unless the bowels are very much en-
cumbered. They may be taken by the most
delicate females under any circumstances.—
One pill in a solution of two table spoons full
of water may be given to an infant in the fol-
lowing doses—a tea spoon full every two hours
till it operates; for a child from one to five
years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten,
one pill.

THE PHENIX BITTERS, are so called
because they possess the power of restoring the
expiring embers of health to a glowing vigor
throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is
said to be restored to life from the ashes of its
own dissolution. The Phenix Bitters are en-
tirely vegetable, composed of roots found only
in certain parts of the western country, which
will infallibly cure FEVERS and AGUES
of all kinds. As a remedy for Chronic and
Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the
Phenix Bitters will be demonstrated by the
use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these
bitters is half a wine glass full, in water, or
wine, and this quantity may be taken two or
three times a day, about half an hour before
meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all
times. To those who are afflicted with indi-
gestion after meals, these Bitters will prove
invaluable.

In some obstinate and complicated cases
of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism,
Liver Complaints, Fever, and Ague, Dyspep-
sia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of
mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long
standing, it may be found necessary to take
both the Life Pills and the Phenix Bitters,
in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will
get all mercury out of the system infinitely
faster than the best preparations of Sarsa-
parilla, and are a certain remedy for the
rushing of blood to the head, or all violent
headaches, the douloureux, &c. All per-
sons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy,
&c. should never be without the Life Pills
or the Bitters, for one dose in time will
save life. They equalize the circulation of
the blood, draw all pressure from the head
restore perspiration, and throw off every
impurity by the pores of the skin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are ad-
vised to take the Pills at night, in sufficient
quantities to operate twice or three times on the
bowels in the course of the next day. Also
take a table-spoonful of the Bitters half an
hour before each meal. For those of a
delicate or enfeebled constitution, half the
quantity may be sufficient.

For further particulars of MOFFAT'S
Life Pills, and Phenix Bitters, apply at
Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 367, Broadway,
New-York, or at

R. J. TAYLOR'S
Medicine Store, No. 148, Thames-street,
Newport, (R. I.)

Where the Pills can be obtained for 25
cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per box; and the
Bitters for \$1 or \$2 per bottle.—Numerous
Certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both
may be there inspected.
Newport, Sept. 12.

Newport Dry House.

JOSEPH VINER & CO.
SILK, COTTON & WOOLEN DYERS.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends
and the public of Newport and vicin-
ity, that they have fitted up a new DYE
HOUSE with every suitable convenience,
situated on Tanner-street, east of the Friends
Meeting-House, where they are prepared to
dye, and finish in the best possible manner,
the following articles viz: such as—
Broadcloths,
Cassimeres,
Merinos,
Circassians,
Bombazines,
Gloves, &c.
Silks,
Crapes,
Sattins,
Pongees,
Hosiery,
&c. &c. &c.

Also, Permanent colors on Carpet yarn, me-
rino, circassian, bombazin, and crape dresses
gentlemen's woollen garments, such as dress
trousers and great coats, suitcases, vests and pa-
laments—dyed and pressed so as to appear like
new, without ripping.

They will also clean gentlemen's woollen
garments of every description, in a neat style
—merino and cashmere shawls cleaned and
whitened, without injury to the border—car-
pets and woollen table cloths cleaned also.

All articles left at the Dry-House on Tan-
ner-street, or with the following Agents, will
receive prompt attention:—Edward Mason,
Fall-River; Siles Alden, No. 98, Union-street,
New Bedford; A. H. Thomas, Wickford.

Grateful for the patronage already received,
they solicit a continuance of the same, which
they will endeavor to merit.<